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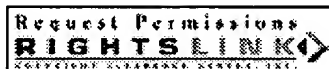
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## Data-parallel compilation and query power extension for large knowledge bases

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On page(s): 276 - 283

Reference Cited: 15

Inspec Accession Number: 4488006

### Abstract:

An associative data-parallel compilation model of logic programs capable of answering **queries** with unspecified relations concerning the given objects is described. It benefits from the synergy resulting from associative **search**, data-parallelism reduction, and the use of low-level code to invoke the subgoals and savings in transfers resulting from the presence of global **registers**. The use of associative extends the power of logic programming to answer a large class of **queries** and unspecified relation-**names** for the given objects. In contrast to the interpretation on a pure data parallel model, this model does not suffer from data sequentiality by the presence of multiple-occurrence variables in the goals. The model also handles variable aliasing in the clauses efficiently using the associative data-parallel search and data-parallel assignment property.

### Index Terms:

associative data-parallel compilation model associative search associative tables data sequentiality data-parallel assignment data-transfers deductive databases global reduction large knowledge bases logic programming logic programs low-level code multiple-occurrence variables program compilers query power extension query processing relations variable aliasing very large databases associative data-parallel compilation associative search associative tables data sequentiality data-parallel assignment data transfers deductive databases global registers goal reduction large knowledge bases logic programming logic programs low-level code multiple-occurrence variables program

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L7: Entry 2 of 6

File: USPT

May 6, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6560634 B1

TITLE: Method of determining unavailability of an internet domain name

Brief Summary Text (12):

A user that wishes to check the availability of a domain name in, for example, five different countries will typically submit a separate Whois query, or its equivalent, to the domain-name registration authority in each country. Whois queries provide a way of finding registering organization names, e-mail addresses, administrative technical and billing contacts, postal addresses, and telephone numbers, of those who have registered domain names. Whois is available for use from "http://rs.intemic.org," and available for download at "http://www.shareware.com." The queries might be automated to the extent that the countries in question support automated electronic queries (e.g., via a Web browser form), but in other countries the queries must be initiated by some other means, e.g., FAX, mail, email, phone call, etc. In either case, to perform a query for registered domain names in multiple countries, a user would have to submit a separate search request to each domain, thus making the searching process very time-consuming and cumbersome. It is therefore desirable to improve systems that search for domain names.

Current US Original Classification (1):709/203Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):709/217Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):709/219

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L7: Entry 4 of 6

File: USPT

Jul 4, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6085224 A

TITLE: Method and system for responding to hidden data and programs in a datastream

Brief Summary Text (20):

Another action available to a user is to obtain information about the server site which sent the detected trigger events. Preferably, information regarding the server site is obtained by establishing an HTTP session, although a Telnet session may be used, with Internic, the Internet domain name registration service, to retrieve information regarding the Web site owner using the WHOIS service query. The retrieved information includes the computer system administrator's name and electronic mail address. Alternatively, information about the Web site may be obtained directly from the Web site using a FINGER query. Once this type of information about the server site has been obtained, the user may use the action menu to send an E-mail message to the identified company and/or administrator of the server site. Alternatively, the user may decide to abort the current application session with the server site or modify the configuration data for the server site so subsequent files containing trigger events are not disabled. After the user selects an appropriate action, the action is executed. The method then returns to await the interception of the next datastream.

Detailed Description Text (26):

The datastream and coupled data envelope are then displayed by the application program and the user may view the detected events. A user may then select an action in the action menu. In the preferred implementation, the actions in the action menu are performed by a script program invoked from the action menu. The actions available to a user in the preferred implementation include obtaining more information about the server site which sent the detected trigger event or modification of the action map data so a trigger event may be used or executed. For example, to obtain more information about the server site, the user may send a WHOIS query to the domain name registration authority. This query is sent in the preferred embodiment by establishing a HTTP session, or alternatively a TELNET communications session, for transmission of the query to the domain name registration authority. The response to the query identifies the owner of the server site, its administrator, company name, and e-mail address. The user may now activate a selection in the action menu to send the identified administrator an e-mail regarding the detected trigger event. In the preferred implementation, a default message is provided for transmission to the administrator. In another aspect of the preferred implementation, the user may activate a selection in the action menu to send a FINGER query to the server site to obtain information regarding the administrator of the site. This information may also be used to send an e-mail to the administrator regarding the detected trigger event. After viewing the detected trigger event, a user may determine that the detected trigger event is acceptable to the user. In this case, the user selects an action from the action menu which modifies a value in the action map data so that subsequent transmissions permit the trigger event to be received and used or executed.

Current US Original Classification (1):

709/203

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):

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L8: Entry 4 of 4

File: USPT

Oct 31, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6141653 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: System for interactive, multivariate negotiations over a network

Detailed Description Text (73):

As seen in FIG. 6, the sponsor functions 213-04 are also involved in the remote Web authoring functions 214-02. At step 490, after sponsor determines the seller is in good standing, sponsor register's seller's company name, products and other data with the community's internal search engine. Next, at step 505, sponsor registers the seller's name with Internic, the corporation established for assigning domain names and URLs. At step 510, sponsor automatically submits seller's name and data to major external search engines on the Internet. At step 515, the sponsor completes the integration of the new seller into the community, enables it for active status, includes it at the top of the list of any vendor databases and allows the seller's Website access to the online community's functions.

Detailed Description Text (74):

Returning to FIG. 1j, another principal sponsor function is promoting visibility 213-04. In this capacity, a sponsor 06 may submit its own Website and URL's to a number of Internet search engines and submit each selling participants' Websites and URL's to such search engines as soon as the seller is registered and has created a Website. A typical sponsor's promote visibility functions 213-04 formats the URL's and domain names (as provided by the system registration forms which are automatically integrated into the system) into the META Tags and Meta Keywords or similar formats and submission schedules most likely to speed up registration with the search engines. For example, the ALTAVISTA.TM. search engine Web site states that: